Chicago Daily Tribune

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

The Publishers of The Tribune deem it now unnecessary at this time to make a brief statement of their course and objects.

1. The first essential of a good Daily requisite is to be a Newspaper. None are welcome, reliable, varied and full. The Tribune will be. The furnishing its Readers with the latest and most authentic intelligence from all parts of the World, will be the leading characteristic of THE TRIBUNE.

2. On current and thorough discussion of important principles and events it will devote as much labor as any paper in the country. But in this department THE TRIBUNE will strive to occupy the high ground of the Right. Being conducted on an independent and fearless spirit, it will seek to maintain its position by the expression of considerate, yet decided opinions. It will defend whatever it regards as lawful, just and sound, and condemn whatever it regards as lawless, false and fraudulent.

3. The Commercial Department will be complete. THE TRIBUNE will be the favorite paper of the merchants of the City and Country. Its Commercial Department is under the charge of T. S. HUNT, Esq., one of the founders of THE TRIBUNE, whose established reputation throughout the West, as a Commercial Editor, carries with it a guaranty of correctness. The Money Article, which is edited by a Lady, has been prepared lately for the sake of making THE TRIBUNE a welcome visitor in the Dry Goods Circle, as well as to the counting room and the office.

4. Arrangements are completed, for Correspondences, from New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, on Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, and The Capitals and larger towns of our own and neighboring States. Letters will be received also, during the year, from at least one regular correspondent in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. THE TRIBUNE'S corps of Letter Writers has been made up with care, and includes gentlemen of unquestioned literary and professional education, and each standing in the country.

5. Our Telegraph will support a system of national policy based on liberal and free or liberal and maintain our credit at home. It will advocate a discriminating Protective Tariff, that will encourage Manufactures, the denial of which to the South is actual robbery, the solution of agonizing Negro question by honorable negotiation, accompanied by large Emigration to Northern States, and without instituting a interference by the North for its removal, or aid from the national government for its extension.

6. It will adopt a bold destiny for this Land of Freedom. Insisted on in Faith in Progress as the best Inspirer, in the fair play for Free Trade as the best Source of Wealth, in Peace as the best Means, in Hope as the best Policy, in Republicanism as the best System, in Christianity as the best Hope for us, and in the West as the great Arena.

HENRY FOWLER & CO.

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REMOVED.--WM. STACY, Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, having removed to Dearborn's New Building, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, is prepared to fill all orders with which he may be favored, on the shortest notice. Also, Agent for Brick Building in all the various styles. Also, Agent for Brick Building in all the various styles. Also, Agent for Brick Building in all the various styles

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

☞ Single Copies of the Morning Edition can be obtained at the Counter. Price.....3 cents.

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☞ Advertisements and notices after which insertion is expected in the Morning Paper, will please hand them in before five o'clock of the previous evening.

☞ Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, or Business Department of the Tribune are open on Sunday.

☞ Mr. I. Lawton is the Agent for the Tribune along the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

☞ For Notices of Insurance Companies and Banks, see the first and second Columns on the fourth page.

The Iron Golden Star of Innsbruck—First impressions of the town—American Police Regulations—View from the Bridge—Brief morning—Situation of Innsbruck—Visit to the Hof Kirche—Hofer's Monument—Mausoleum of the Emperor Maximilian—Silver Chapel.

I have faith to believe there are few lions upon the earth, whose outward appearance is less prepossessing than the *lion rampant goldenes Stern* at Innsbruck.

But it was here that the *stellwagen* stopped, while our baggage was being taken down and F. and myself stood all uncertain where to go, a lamb-like looking waiter approached, and told us the Golden Star was one of the oldest and best known Inns in the place, and very reasonable and good. I know nothing of the truth of the latter clause, but needed nothing more than my own eyesight to convince me of its age. It certainly did look venerable as a Pyramid.

I asked F. if we had better stay here: told him it didn't do for pedestrians to be over particular moreover it was raining, and it would save moving our baggage any further.

F. thought not. He had an idea it was a sort of house where we should fare sadly and pay dear; although he could get along with dear pay for good treatment, cheap pay for poor treatment, it was lighting the candle of comfort at both ends to give one low fare and high prices.

Just then the lamb-like waiter came to the rescue. He had *such a* nice room up stairs he said: would the gentlemen look at it; there could be no harm in that. Most certainly not, so we followed him, and were shown a room vastly better than I had thought to find. The surprise was so great indeed, that I quite lost my balance. Will the gentlemen take the rooms and the waiter. "I think we had better F." said I in an evil hour. F. consented, and we took up our abode for three days under the sorry banner of the Golden Star.

It was too late for us to see much of the capital of Tyrol this evening. But expecting to find a letter from D. at the Post Office we started off thither as soon as possible. The city of Innsbruck stands upon each side of the river Inn, but chiefly upon the right hand. The Golden Star was upon the left in the older portion of the town. We crossed the river by a wooden bridge not far distant, which gives Innsbruck its name. Then we passed through some winding, narrow, rather dingy looking streets, where the massive houses rested upon arcades that were used for workshops and stores, reminding us of Italian cities. Finally we came upon the Neustadt which is the principal street, broad and handsome, having fresher, larger and in every respect better looking houses. We walked a considerable distance upon this before reaching the Post Office, and every step of the way teemed with proofs of our being in Austrian dominions. The double Eagle was everywhere, the shop windows were plentifully supplied with portraits of the young Emperor, and there was Austrian English, while every third man seemed to be either a soldier or officer. Indeed F. and myself were completely convinced, that the interests of absolutism were so well guarded by the bayonet in Innsbruck, that had either of us been fit to stand in the middle of the street, shout vigorously the name of Kossuth, and proclaim in a loud voice the sedate and final overthrow of Francis Joseph I, it would undoubtedly have resulted in just this consequence to ourselves.

We found a letter from D awaiting us at the office. You know we left him at Heidelberg, where he is working hard for a physician's degree, and has quite brought himself to the belief that the chief end of man is to make and take physic. It was a first rate letter and did us good, notwithstanding it was written as D. said, "in the midst of bones and bowels."

Returning to the Golden Star we ordered supper, and as it was served, the lamb-like waiter brought the Hotel Book for our names, and also two cards which he requested we would fill out. The object of them may be gathered from what follows.

Upon coming into any considerable town of Austria, the *traveller's* passport is demanded either at the entrance, or very soon after, and upon delivery a certificate of the same is given. The keeper of the hotel or master of the private house where he may stop, is also required to make report of him within 12 hours after his arrival, and for this purpose these cards are furnished. Their specifications embrace the name, age, and occupation of the traveller,—his native place, whence he came, how long he intends to remain, whither he is going, his object in travelling and with whom, and whether he is married or single. Should one wish to make any considerable stay, he must appear personally at the Police Office within 24 hours, and obtain a written permission to do so, or Residence card, for which a small fee must be paid. But should he upon the other hand wish to remain only two or three days, he must make his appearance at the Police Office within the same time, and upon notification of his wish to depart, and re delivery of the certificate, his passport will be delivered to him, after receiving the Visa of the Police. Should the traveller in the hurry of a visit to the office, forget to take off his hat, the officials—very politely however—will issue upon his removing it.

We filled out these cards, and the waiter asked how we liked the room. Very well, we told him. The gentlemen had no idea there was so good a room in the Golden Star, he continued. Is all in Frankrom we said, No. "The gentlemen are from America? Yes. And was America a fine country? We thought it was. And how long did it take to get there? About three weeks. He seemed to regard this statement as somewhat apocryphal, and I have no doubt thought it was quite as much of an undertaking to get to America, as to set out in a balloon for one of Saturn's rings. Soon he asked again—Whether people drank much in America? Oh yes. What did they drink chiefly? We told him tea and coffee, a good deal of wine and beer, and a great deal of water. Did I think they drank more water than wine and beer?—I thought they did, and this appeared unaccountably odd to him, and he asked—If we had good wine in America?

We slept well, and the next day dawned serenely, so immediately after breakfast we sallied forth to see the town. We had hardly come upon the Bridge I have previously spoken of, before F. said to me quickly, "Look up there away to the left!" I turned and beheld a sight that would have startled you. Clear at hand, with their peaks rising far above the spire that encircled their home was a chain of mountains more than 5000 feet in height. So near were they, they seemed fairly to overhang the town, and as if a person standing upon their summit would almost be able to throw a biscuit into the streets. Their surface was not thickly wooded, and was rough and gullied, and oddly enough, there was that in their appearance, in the town at their base, and the white houses which dotted their sides, that made each of us exclaim in the same breath, "*How like Madrid.*"

Then is perhaps hardly a capital in Europe, having a finer situation than Innsbruck. The valley of the Inn is one of the most fertile, and I believe the largest of the Tyrol. As I have already said, the town is situated upon both sides of the river Inn which winds through it. Upon both sides of the valley rise two superb chains of mountains to the height of from 6000 to 8000 feet. The valley however seems exceedingly narrow, as compared with the altitude of the mountains enclosing it, which by their nearness look much higher than many mountains of considerably greater altitude I have seen in Switzerland. Now then take this smiling valley, clothed in the bright green of its crops, and diversified with castles and dwellings; let a river run through it at intervals, and slowly winding as if loth to leave so much greenness and beauty, and again rushing swiftly on as if eager to swell with its waters the current of the mighty Danube, whose tributary it is—from out this expanse of verdure let rise the bold, dark, majestic masses of these two chains of mountains, almost overhanging, as we have said, the sunny and peaceful town beneath, and then take all together and call it the situation of Innsbruck.

Our steps were first directed, this morning, to the Hof Kirche, or Court Church, which is best worth seeing of anything in the town. On our way we passed the Palace, said to contain little or nothing worth a visit, but having on one of its projections a gilded roof which we noticed The story goes, that Frederick, Count of Tyrol, was nicknamed Frederick of the Empty Purse, and in order to show the title undeserved, he expended 30,000 ducats upon this roof of *gilded* copper. One of our Guide Books very properly remarked that this piece of extravagance probably rendered the nonbriquet even more appropriate than before.

The Hof Kirche is not large, nor deserving of favorable notice for its architecture. The monuments it contains, however, are very remarkable. Upon the left, as one enters, is a monument to Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese William Tell, of whom I shall have more to say at another time. You will remember, however, that he was shot at Mantua by order of Napoleon in 1810. and his remains were brought hither in 1825. The monument is by Professor Schaller, a Tyrolese artist, from Tyrolese marble. It represents Hofer in his native costume, standing before a rock upon a projection of which his hat is lying. His rifle is near, and in one hand he holds a banner, partially unfolded. Beneath are the words—ANDREAS HOFER. Directly opposite, is another monument that did not please me as well—to the memory of the Tyrolese who fell in fighting the battles of their Fatherland.

The great attraction of the church, however, is the tomb of the Emperor, Maximilian I., called one of the finest monuments of Europe, and unique of its kind. It was erected by his grandson, Ferdinand I., agreeably to the last will and testament of Maximilian, for the construction of a church and tomb in which he should be interred, and it is a singular fact that though both church and tomb have been built, his remains repose in Neustadt, in Austria. An iron rail ing in the center of the church, surrounds a high marble sarcophagus, upon which is a kneeling figure of the Emperor. There are also four figures at the corners of the sarcophagus. With, out the railing, and extending along the sides of the church, stand 28 bronze figures of colossal size, clad in the costume and armor of their time, and representing, for the most part, distinguished personages of the House of Austria. They seem as if placed there to guard the remains of the illustrious dead.

The sides of the sarcophagus were protected by wooden boards, but these the Sacristan unlocked for us, and the wonderful work beneath was revealed. These four sides are divided into twenty-four compartments, which are wrought into a series of marble pictures, all save the last four being the work of Colin of Mechlin. They represent the principal events of Maximilian's life, such as his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, and his coronation at Aix-la Chapelle, as King of the Romans; his victory over the Turks in Crostia; the alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alexander VI, the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France, &c., &c.

Now the skill in grouping, the correctness of the perspective, and the elaborate finish of these bas-reliefs, it is impossible for me to describe.—Different as was the material, there was that in their richness and beauty, which reminded me of the *Bronze Gates of Florence*. Small as are the compartments, each being hardly three feet long by two broad, there is the greatest correctness of costume, and of all the minutiæ of many of the heads are portraits, and the likeness of Maximilian is in every instance preserved. In the first one, which represents the marriage of Maximilian, even the pictures upon the walls of the church, are most carefully worked out.

I was surprised also to observe, how each picture grew upon the eye, the longer it was observed. How lessons of cities would multiply, figures upon roads, boats upon rivers. And there was one battle scene, which at first glance seemed nothing more than a mere medley of clashing spears, but soon head after head appeared among them, until at length there was a head and hand for every spear. I have been told that still in Bas-relief was a far better Artist of a sculptor's power, than the execution of a single statue. If this be true the greatest merit should be awarded to Colin. Indeed Thorwaldsen is said to have spoken in terms of highest praise of Colin's bas reliefs. The last four compartments, as I have hinted, were not executed by Colin, and though not positively bad, there is a falling off perfectly glaring between Colin's work and them.

We did not begrudge the Sacristan a liberal fee, as we left him, and gave to a party who had been impatiently awaiting their turn, opportunity for beholding the sculptured wonder.—We had not thought his enthusiasm strange or out of place, as he pointed out the various beauties of the work, nor wondered at his oft repeated "Sehen sie! sehen sie! Das ist wohl schone Arbeit meine Herren!" Only I was a little amused, as I afterwards came near for a second look, to hear just the same stereotyped phrases which he had employed with us, and at precisely the same places.

Our attention was next directed to an examination of the bronze statues surrounding the Mausoleum. Among them are Clovis, King of Franes, Arthur, King of England, Rudolph of Hapsburg, founder of the Austrian Dynasty, Theodoric, King of the Ostrogothe, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Arragon, and Frederick, of the Empty Purse. Two statues we admired exceedingly. One of Queen Margaret, and Roderick the Ostrogoth, and I should judge they were general favorites, from the many engravings we afterwards noticed of them in the shop windows of Innsbruck.

There is an upper room of the church, called the Silver Chapel, taking its name from a silver image of the Virgin, and an altar piece of the same metal which it contains. This chapel was built by Ferdinand II. Arch Duke of Austria and Count of Tyrol, as a Mausoleum for himself and wife. He married Phillip ina Weiler, daughter of a very wealthy Augsburg physician. He first saw her at the Diet of 1547, married her the year following, and lived happily with her for thirty years, a fact worth mentioning, as she is said to have been the most celebrated beauty of her time. Ferdinand's father, however, the Emperor Ferdinand, considered the marriage degrading, and refused to see her. But at the expiration of 13 years, she succeeded in procuring access to him, threw herself weeping upon her knees at his feet, and so moved him by her tears and beauty that he acknowledged her as his daughter, and made her two sons Margraves. The tombs of Ferdinand II and Philippina are of marble, each supporting recumbent figures, while above the tomb of the first is his armor, supported upon a bracket in a kneeling posture. Back of the tomb were four marble Bas-reliefs by Colin, representing the chief events at which Ferdinand was present, while between the tombs are twenty three small bronze statues of saints of noble visage, and allied for the most part to the House of Hapsburgh.

From the Hof Kirche, we went next to the Church of the Capuchins. I had hoped to finish the sights of Innspruck in one letter, but have already exceeded my limits.

Truly yours,

E——

Bank of Atlanta.

The following article from Sheldon's Reporter of this city is to the point:

Few of our citizens, we suppose, ever heard of such a place as *Atlanta*, a little town away down in Georgia, previous to the first day of last April, about which time it was publicly announced that Geo. Smith, of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company had selected it as the point of manufacturing paper currency for Chicago and the Northwest. From present appearances, there is no reason to doubt, that the public will soon become as familiar with the name of the village as they are with "Honest old Wreck," for we see that the bills of the Bank of *Atlanta* are being scattered among us "as thick as leaves of Vallambrosa," and the cry is "still they come." They have appeared suddenly among us like a swarm of black-birds in corn-planting season, or locusts in dog-days; but whether the comparison will hold good "to the end," remains to be seen. We are inclined to the opinion that it will; for we see that upon the appearance of the bills of the said "Bank of Atlanta" there is a most remarkable disappearance of the bills of nearly all Eastern Banks, and those here at home which are secured by public securities, just as the corn, which the farmer had planted, disappears with the appearance of the black-birds and vegetation of every description with that of the locust—and, short time ago the people of this State gave manifest evidence of joy, when they thought they had, by an act of their legislature, destroyed that great blister of "wild cats," the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.; but, like the dragon of old, its blood appears to have produced an enemy ten times more terrible,—the "Bank of Atlanta."

Now, it is time that the business men of Chicago, and the people of the State, look this "Bank of Atlanta," right in the face,—take the Bull by the horns," if it sounds better,—for if it be permitted to succeed, within the next two years, there will not be a specie paying Bank in the State, and all of our financial channels will occupied with the "wild cat" brood. There is no mistaking this. Money speculators, and wild cat operators will establish paper money manufactories in hundreds of villages in the Southern States, which are not accessible by anything better than mud roads and mail, which when reached, will be found to contain all the machinery for making, but none of the metal for redeeming their shinplaster issues. It costs "nothing" to start such a Bank, which is not within the reach of every blank-leg and swindler in the country. Good Banks, which expect to pay specie, cent per cent, for their bills cannot compete with such a currency any more than the legitimate merchant, who pays for his goods, can compete with the dealer who steals them, or, what amounts to the same thing, who buys them on credit, never intending to pay for them.

What brought into existence and nurtured all of the "wild cats" that a short time ago threatened to eat up every substance,—and which would have done so, but for the prompt action of the people and the legislature,—but the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co.? Nothing! They were the legitimate offspring of that institution, and lived and died with it. The "Bank of Atlanta" is the child of a State, which will establish such a principle of Banking, and with in two years the whole country will be flooded with just such stuff, by a set of black-legs and swindlers.

News Items.

☞ The Legislature of Pa. has given Ole Bull the right to hold land in that State as a native born citizen. This great musical genius may now be called a Pennsylvanian.

☞ The London Times circulates only 20,000 copies daily, according to information obtained from the paperman. The number has been stated at 40,000.

☞ The quickest trip between New York and Buffalo ever run was made on the 10th, in four hours and forty minutes.

☞ Fabyan's "White Mountain House," has been destroyed by fire with all its contents.

☞ Forty Choctaw Indians, men and women, dressed in their national costumes, are coming to the New York Crystal Palace Exhibition.

☞ Articles for the New York Crystal Palace exhibition will be received on and after the 16th instant, at the exhibition building.

NIAGARA FALLS CANAL.—The Iris of Niagara says that Messrs Gage, Hawes and & Co. have commenced operations with a force of about fifty men.

The canal will be three-fourths of a mile long, seventy feet wide, and ten feet deep of water; and is to be cut with perpendicular sides through a solid lime stone ledge.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.—James N. Brown Esq. President of the State Agricultural Society, gives notice that the annual meeting of the Executive committee will be held at Springfield, on the 25th inst., to select the place and fix the time for holding the first annual Fair and Cattle Show. A full attendance of the committee is earnestly requested.

☞ Major Stevens is shipping his Indian goods for his territory by a steam steamer, 1,800 miles up the Missouri and the Yellow Stone river.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Large numbers of Emigrants are daily crossing the Missouri at this place, taking the great Military Road from Fort Leavenworth or Kansas City. Over 1,000 in the last week several trains and droves of cattle have started, among them we notice those of several of our old citizens. Few and short weeks shall have passed by, thousands of persons with their stock will have started on their winding way for the Land of Promise across the vast Plains which separate the two branches of our great Republic.—*Weston Reporter.*

LA CROSSE ROAD.—The Board of Directors of this R. R. Company, have located their road on the Hamilton Gulch route, running up the Milwaukee River, and Mud Creek, through the towns of Granville, Germantown, Polk and Hartford, north of Pike Lake.

☞ The New School Presbyterian General Assembly met in its annual session in the North Presbyterian Church, in Buffalo, on Thursday next, May 19th. The opening sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York city. On the same day the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, will meet in Philadelphia. It will be opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. A. C. Lord of Buffalo, Moderator of the last Assembly.

A GASLALITE PREVENTED BY PROPER PRECAUTION.—The Hudson River train due here at half past ten this morning was nearly an hour behind time We learn from a passenger that, when a mile or two below Cold Springs, going at full speed, one of the journals of the locomotive broke, throwing it from the track. The axle, however, was provided with a "safety beam," which prevented its dropping, and the overthrow and smash that would otherwise have been inevitable. After dragging a short distance over the ties, the speed of the train was checked. Had the engine been of the ordinary construction, the train would have been thrown from the river, with results perhaps as terrible as those at Norwalk.—*4th Ave. Journal.*

FROM LIBERIA.—The barque Shirley arrived at this port yesterday from Cape Palmas, with a cargo of palm oil, hides &c., consigned to the Maryland Colonization Society. Captain Closson, late commander of the Shirley, died on board, of consumption, when in latitude 9 20, longitude 18 27. Bishop Scott, of the M. E. church, came passenger in the Shirley, after an official visit to Africa. By this arrival, files of the Monrovia Herald to the 2d March are received, which present the affairs of the colony in a prosperous condition.

Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, contractors with her Britannic Majesty's Government, to furnish laborers from the Africans coast, for the West Indies, having sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate, President Roberts has issued a proclamation requiring all vessels carrying or intending to carry emigrants, or to come to Monrovia with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports—in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained.

President Roberts left Monrovia on the 1st of March, with 200 armed men, under Gen. Lewis, for Little Cape Mount, to arrest Boombe, who has for a long time been carrying on a predatory war in that territory. It appears that Boombo, not satisfied in laying waste, with fire and sword, the towns and villages in the Little Cape Mount country, and forcibly crossed the Little Cape Mount river, attacked and destroyed several of the towns of the inoffensive Deys—murdered many members of the unoffending inhabitants, and carried off hundreds into captivity. He also destroyed several of the factories of the merchants, and the loss in merchandize is considerable. It is said that Prince George Gordon, of Grand Cape Mount, is deeply implicated with Boombe. The mission of President Roberts, it is expected, will put an end to these troubles.

Boyer, the rebellious chief of Trade Town, has been abandoned by hundreds of his warriors. He now acknowledges his willingness, to make any concessions demanded by the Government.

RAPTURE.—The N. Y. Tribune contains the proceedings had at a funeral of the late Calvin R. Brown, the diseased husband of the woman formerly known as Mrs. Ann L. Pish, the spiritual medium. The parlors were crowded with believers in the manifestations and the services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas C. Benning and S. B. Brittan. During the services of reading, singing and praying, the rappings were almost continuous to the ceiling, table, floor, &c. but did not appear to be regarded as anything out of the way or unexpected. The remains were to be taken to Rochester, for interment.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NEW SUIT.—A suit is about to be commenced by the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern Railroad against the Illinois Central Railroad, to restrain the Illinois Central from running their cars across the track of the Southern road. So the dispute about the rights of the different companies is to be settled by the highest legal tribunals of the country, and discussion in the premises is at present useless.

THE LAKE HOUSE.—The Lake House, on the North Side, has to-day been sold to Mr. Rossiter of the American House, for nineteen thousand dollars. It is to be refitted and opened as soon as possible.

THE POLICE.

In arresting a man, yesterday, two Policemen went altogether too far in the use of their authority. The man was refractory and partially intoxicated, and he gave the policeman so much trouble that one of them at last seemed infuriated, and struck him several blows on the head, and cut a deep gash in his face. There are no doubt cases when such summary measures are absolutely necessary for securing a culprit; but this was not one of them. Two policemen ought to have been able to have confined the man and conveyed him to the prison; but if not, another might have been called to aid them. He may have been very insolent and warlike in his treatment of them, and done much to irritate; but it does not belong to them to get angry and retaliate. They should do their work promptly and efficiently, but at the same time, in a calm and dignified manner. Anything like cruelty and passion is most censurable.—Most who witnessed the scene yesterday, blamed the course of the officers, as they regarded the blows wholly unnecessary.—As we understand it, an officer in making arrests, has a right to take measures that shall make the arrest sure, and also has a right to protect himself from personal injury, but the indulgence of revenge or punishment for any insult, or maltreatment he may receive in discharging his duties seems to us wholly un-official and wrong. As a public officer his private feelings should not control him. Many men when arrested will resist and show violent passion, and even use violence, but an officer has no right to regard himself as privately and individually wronged by it. The resistance is to him as an agent of the law, and not as a private man, and he does wrong to make it a personal matter and get angry about it. He should execute the law, and protect himself, but should do it as kindly as possible. He must expect hard words and hard knocks, for these are necessary exposures in his position. If he cannot bear them calmly he cannot be regarded as fit for his position.

That the temptation to become irritated is often great, there is no doubt, and measures are often necessary in the performance of the official duties, which a bystander, who does not know all the circumstances might consider to be too severe But in most cases in broad day light, and on the public streets, there is no need of even the appearance of undue severity. In connection with these remarks, we cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction felt among our citizens in the efficiency of our police system. The improvements at the depots and central points of the city, within the last month or two, are very marked. The officers are vigilant and energetic, and are sustained by our most excellent and devoted Mayor.

Use Howe's Cough Candy.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Chicago Post Office, May 1, 1853.

"Such advertisements, (of unclaimed letters,) are to be inserted in one Newspaper only, which must be printed in the largest circulation, within the range of circulation, of said Post Office."

"The Newspaper is hereby designated, in which such notice shall be shown and the advertisement inserted in the paper, which, at the time, has the largest circulation."—*Regulations of the P. O. Dept.*

LADIES' LIST.

Adams B Miss
Alexander Kth Mrs
Abrams Melissa
Allen Caroline
Bunker Sarah F
Barrett Mrs
Barker Mary Ann
Barker Jane Miss
Barnes Mrs
Barnes N Mrs
Bates Mary C
Bail colored Mrs
Bowen Mary Miss
Brock Sally Mrs
Brown Mary Miss
Bunce Mary Miss
Carey Mary Miss
Campbell Mary
Campbell Jane
Carter Mrs
Carter Geo E
Chapman Mary
Church Caren
Cornell P D
Clark Jas Daniel L
Clark Edwin
Cole Sally Edward 2
Chantrey F E
Cornell
Cornell
Cornell
Cornell Henry
Cornell Robert
Cornell Mrs
Chandler George
Carter Geo E
Chapman Mary
Carey Margaret
Carey Mary Ann
Cadwell Mary Mrs
Cadwell Jane Mrs
Carter Elizabeth
Carter Elizabeth
Chapin Laura Mrs
Chapin Laura Mrs
Dennet Catherine
Dean S Mrs
Davis Parker Mrs
Doe Susan H Mrs
Elliott Edward Mrs
Ellis Sarah Miss
Fulton Lucinda
Fuller Sarah Miss
Fowler Sarah M
Gilbert Martha
Gilbert Mary Ann
Gage Harriet
Hatton Emma
Hatton Mary
Hayden Ann
Hayden Ann
Hayden Ann

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

JOB PRINTING.

We would call the attention of our friends and the public, that we are ready to do any kind of JOB PRINTING at a short notice. Our materials are entirely new, and embrace the latest fashionable styles.

Orders left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, or sent down to the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

The Tribune will regularly publish all Common Council Proceedings, prepared by the City Clerk, together with full abstracts of the City Advertisements; and all the Notices as shall render it equally satisfactory to the Public with the Official Page, as regards all the Ordinances, Notices, Decrees, and Doings of the City Government.

For Corporation Notices see eighth page—third page.

COMMERCIAL

FARINA COLOGNE.—The genuine article. Imported and for sale by WM. LAIRD, 107, Randolph and Dearborn sts.

S. M. WELCH,
AUCTIONEER,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TAILORS' GOODS, &c., at Auction, by
COFF, WELCH & CO., 141 Water st.

O'CLOCK THIS DAY, May 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by order of Messrs. Hall & Co., a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Prints, Delaines, Muslins, Ginghams, Linens, Tickings, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

Also, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold, by order of Messrs. Noble & Co., a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.

Terms at sale.

STANLEY & HUTCHINS,
WILL GIVE THEIR WEEKLY
SALE OF
A NEW AND SUPERB INVOICE OF
PARIS AND HABANNA MANTILLAS,
ALSO
FRENCH AND PARIS HATS FOR MAY.
Another invoice shall open during the Goods. Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c., will be sold at the usual hour.
m24 81 LAKE STREET.

BOSTON BELTING COMPANY,
CHANGE OF AGENCY
From No. 123 to No. 197 South Water st.

H. G. LOOMIS having resigned the agency of the Boston Belting Company, the subscribers have been appointed Agents, and will keep a full supply of all the various kinds manufactured by the Company, such as Engine Hose, Machine Belting, Steam Packing, Lace Leather, Carriage Springs, Axles, Coach Trimmings, &c., at manufactory prices.
m24-2m HARMON & CO.

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of Morris & Clarkson, who continues to do business at the same place. As the business will not be closed, I do hereby request that the bills will be promptly presented for payment.
R. MORRIS.
R. CLARKSON.
m24 HARVEY & CLARKSON.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, No. 64 Clark st., Chicago. Will practice in the Courts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa, and the United States. References permitted, and contracting debts of the Northern and Eastern States collected.
m24-6m

150 KEGS WROUGHT AND CUT SPIKES, assorted sizes—Just received and for sale by
m24 W. BLAIR & CO.

REMOVAL.

I. ANGDON & HOUND have removed their Printers Ink Office to 64 Clark st., a few doors north of Lake. "To Rent"—and that's the latest fashion in advertising. Apply as above.
m24

TURKISH BATHING TOWELS, for friction of the skin—Same have been received by
m24 H. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS—No. 16, Gratuitously Pictorial No. 5, just received by
m24 KEEP, BROTHER & CO.

500 DRUM-FIGS just received at 307 S. Water st.
m24

NOTICE—A large assortment of Note Cases, also of Bank Bills. Just received by
m24 KEEP, BROTHER & CO., 144 Lake st.

PRESTON SALTS—For sale at
m24 DAVENPORT'S DRUG STORE, under Tremont House.

JENNY LIND HAIR GLOSS.—For sale at
m24 DEVAN'S, under Tremont House.

ENGRAVING AND GILDING TO LEASE.

THAT elegant Gilt Frame Store, No. 67 Lake st., in the building lately occupied by Messrs. Fuller & Fuller, is offered for lease for a term of years. The Stock of Frames, Looking Glass Plates, &c., will be sold on favorable terms. The Rooms are large and well lighted, and will be leased with or without the Stock.
Those who have built their fortunes in this line of business, and wish to retire, will find this a rare opportunity.
Apply to
m24 H. H. HUSTED, 70 Lake st.

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED HARRICK SOAP.
m24 S. HAWLEY.

PROMOTION.—By Richard Harwicke. Illustrated with Wood Engravings from designs by Billings. Just received and for sale by
m24 S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

COOKS EYE WATER, for sale by
m24 WILLIAMS & MCMILLAN'S Corner Randolph & State st.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.—Subscriptions received—or for sale by the single No. SHELLEY & CO.

BROOMS.

300 DOZ BROOMS just received and for sale low.
m24 M. D. GILMAN.

GROUND MUSTARD, in tin, qt., pt. and quarter qt. packages, for sale by
m24 S. SAWYER.

INSTANDS—Whitney's Patent Inkstand.
Schuman's Inkstand.
Other Inkstands and a large variety of Inkstands, all prices and sizes. For sale by
m24 KEEP, BROTHER & CO., 144 Lake st.

STANLEY & HUTCHINS,
WILL GIVE THEIR WEEKLY
SALE
A NEW AND SUPERB INVOICE OF
PARIS AND HABANNA MANTILLAS.

BANKS.

Commercial Exchange Company
BANKING
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
OVER THE CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION RAILROAD OFFICE, CORNER LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

P. G. ADAMS,
DRAWING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
44 CLARK STREET, 44
DRAFTS on the principal cities of Europe and New York for sale.

THE FARMERS' BANK,
No. 100 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
RECEIVES, LOANS AND DISCOUNTS MONEY, NEGOTIATES LOANS, AND EXCHANGES ON THE EASTERN CITIES.
DEPOSITS received and interest allowed.
DRAFTS on the principal cities of Europe and New York for sale.
JAMES H. COLLINS, President.
JAMES BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

THE CITY BANK,
No. 84 CLARK STREET,
INCORPORATED under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a paid up Capital of $100,000, and the Stockholders individually responsible to the amount of their stock held, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.
DEPOSITS received and the per cent. interest allowed.
BILLS of Exchange and Drafts on the principal cities of Europe and New York for sale.
JAMES BROTHERS & CO. Agents.

BANK OF COMMERCE,
NO. 84, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
WILL receive deposits, buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts on the principal cities of Europe and New York, and transact a general Banking business.
DAVISON, McCALLA & CO.

PRESENT MOTIVES & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 10 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
DRAFTS on the principal cities of Europe and New York for sale.
Highest current rates paid for Domestic and Foreign Exchange, Gold and Silver.
Collections promptly attended to.
Refer to Bowen, Winslow & Co., Bankers, New York City.

Cutter, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 79 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, &c., on and Interest Notes bought at lowest rates. Collections made and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
REFERENCES:
Boston—Messrs. Bowen, Winslow & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Bates & Peabody, Bankers; Messrs. Parker, Brothers & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Curtis, Peabody & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Curtis, Peabody & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Curtis, Peabody